

## Reading Part 1

Read the text and the statements. Some of these statements are true according to the text; some of them are false. Choose the correct answer True (T) or False (F) for each statement.

### World's Earliest Maps?

A set of broken stones covered with manmade lines and squares, discovered at a 5,000-year-old sacred site in Denmark, may be some of humankind's earliest maps, according to archaeologists. The researchers think the stones are symbolic maps of local landscapes and were perhaps used in ceremonies by Stone Age farmers who hoped to magically influence the sun to increase the productivity of their farmlands. Pieces of 10 of the "map stones" or "landscape stones" were found in June, during an archaeological dig of a round, earth-walled 'village' at the Vasagard archaeological site on Bornholm, a Danish island in the Baltic Sea.

Excavations in the area since the 1990s have revealed hundreds of broken flat stones decorated with patterns of straight lines starting off from a central point. They are called "sun stones" or "solar stones" ("solsten" in Danish) because of their resemblance to a drawing of the sun. Archaeologists have said these artifacts are likely from the ceremonies of a Neolithic sun-worshipping religion that existed about 5,000 years ago.

But the map stones are inscribed with a set of totally different pattern of squares and lines that look like fields, fences and plants, said archaeologist Flemming Kaul, the senior researcher in prehistory at the National Museum of Denmark.

"There was one particular stone that seems to be rather complicated, and we all agree that it looks like some sort of a map — not a map in our modern sense, but a stylized map," Kaul told Live Science. "And I could see some similarities with rock symbols from the Alps in northern Italy, dated to the same period of time, which are interpreted as symbolic landscapes — and that is what I believe we have found now."

The most detailed of the newly discovered map stones went on display in October at the Moesgaard Museum in Aarhus, Denmark. It measures about 2 inches (5 centimeters) across and has been broken into three pieces. One triangular piece has not yet been found, the researchers said. Kaul said the stone was probably crushed during an ancient ceremony, like what the researchers saw with many sun stones also found at the site. The pieces were then placed in the ditches that surround the sacred area sometime between 2900 B.C. and 2700 B.C., according to the archaeologists.

1. The stones found in Denmark were worshiped by ancient farmers.
2. It is believed that the lines on solar stones resemble landscape marks.
3. The symbols on map stones are the same as those on the rock symbols in the Alps.
4. The stone with the most work on it is not whole.
5. Many of the stones had been destroyed on purpose.

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